

ATOMISM: AND INCORPOREALISM,
123

thatter or body; and therefore immaterial or incorporeal substance. Neither did they find any other entity to be conceivable, besides these two, passive bulk or extension, which is corporeal substance, and internal self-activity or life, which is the essential character of substance incorporeal; to which latter belongs not only cogitation, but also the power of moving body.

Moreover, when they further considered the first of these, the material or corporeal principle, they being not able clearly to conceive any thing else in it, besides magnitude, figure, site, and motion or rest, which are all several modes of extended bulk, concluded therefore, according to reason, that there was really nothing else existing in bodies without, besides the various complexions and conjugations of those simple elements, that is, nothing but mechanism. Whence it necessarily followed, that whatsoever else was supposed to be in bodies, was, indeed, nothing but our modes of sensation, or the fancies and passions in us begotten from them, mistaken for things really existing without us. And this is a thing so obvious, that some of those philosophers, who had taken little notice of the Atomical physiology, had notwithstanding a suspicion of it; as for example, Plotinus,^a who, writing of the criterion of truth, and the power of reason, hath these words,

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SOKOVGCLV UTrooraon;, feat vov §a 7? iWvotac T&)v /
Though the things of sense seem to have so clear a certainty, yet, notwithstanding, it is doubted

* Libro, quod intelligibilia non siut extra intellectual,
Ennc^{cl}. v» lib. v. cap. i. p- 520.